

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 5, 1858.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISERS will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper until after being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons. No name for either the *Daily* or *Weekly Journal*, will be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires. Oct. 29, 1857.

The Fourth.

Upon the whole, we think that Sunday last was not only the hottest day of this present year 1858, but perhaps as hot as any day for years past. The remark was general. We understood that the thermometer in the office of the Collector of the port ranged as high as 96½ at four o'clock in the afternoon. There was no observable decrease of the heat until the evening breeze sprang up. After midnight it thundered and rained, and was more sultry and unendurable after the shower than before it. Sleep was out of the question.

On the morning of Monday, which was kept as the 4th, we were awakened by the firing of musketry. We heard music, but did not know whence it proceeded.—The Wilmington Light Infantry, we understand, turned out, early in the day, and although not quite full in numbers, made a very handsome appearance. The German Volunteers were out with full ranks, presenting quite a soldierlike appearance and excellent drill. As the day advanced, people began to scatter out of town to the sound, to Smithville, to anywhere in fact, so that during the most of the day-time, Wilmington presented an appearance of desertion. It looked like Sunday.

The German Volunteers celebrated the day by a picnic out to Hilton, at the house and grounds of Dr. McRee. Between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, the Company paraded in Major Walker's yard on Princess Street, where a beautiful flag was presented by Miss Mindel on behalf of the ladies, and received by the Company through Captain Cornelsen. The fair presentress discharged her duty gracefully and with ease and self-possession. Captain Cornelsen's reply was brief, frank and soldierlike in tone and expression.

The company proceeded then to the scene of the day's pleasures and amusements, which even the unfavorable state of the weather failed seriously to mar. We have to return our acknowledgments for an invitation to participate, and only regret that we were unable to avail ourselves of the opportunity. At night the company marched down town, and presented a beautiful appearance, decorated as their arms were, with colored lanterns.

In town here we were visited with a very heavy thunder shower. We understand that there was also a pretty heavy gust with a good deal of rain at the Sound, interfering very much with the enjoyment of the regatta. Dry clothes were at a premium, and more than one boat got capsized, but we are happy to say that no serious accident occurred. The boat-race, we learn was won by the Princess, the Coquette coming in second, but with a long interval. We understand that but for an accident, the second place would have been won by the Nina. All who went down were liberally provided for by the hospitable denizens of Wrightsville, and the feeling of kindness and good fellowship which prevailed more than compensated for any inconvenience due to the unfavorable state of the weather.

The Spray, Captain John B. Price, carried down a very large party to Smithville. She returned before dark, all right and tight. We understand that the excursionists had a good time generally.

A party of citizens, with their families, also went down to Oak Island and the Black Fish Ground on the tug Mariner, which they had hired for the occasion.—No doubt they enjoyed themselves.

The Fourth of July is—the Fourth of July, and occasionally, a good quiet citizen who is not even on speaking terms with John Barleycorn, will show his independence by taking a wrestle with the old fellow, who in the long run is sure to throw him. These things pass off and are forgotten. Upon the whole, there was little even of this—less than usual. As yet we have heard of no accidents worth naming. We trust that we may be spared the painful duty of having to record any case of serious injury to life or limb.

The day was appropriately celebrated by the delivery of orations, the reading of the National and Mecklenburg Declarations, etc., at different points throughout the city and other countries. In due time we expect to receive accounts from kind friends residing in the different localities.—*Daily Journal*, 6th inst.

THE DEVIL—That is to say the great, streaked, striped, cloven-footed fellow, with a forked tail and an anchor on the end of both prongs, this aged person is said to inhabit a place of great heat, and to be deprived of the pleasure of perspiration, which places his devilish in constant fear of going mad, like unto a big mangy bull-dog, without the satisfaction of being decently knocked in the head, shot with a gun or poisoned with beef and strychnine.

Our devil, who is not by any means large or ferocious, but on the contrary as good natured a little fellow as you would meet anywhere, has frequently attempted to place us in possession of his maturely formed views upon the subject of the weather, but has always failed, owing to a slight impediment in his speech. He has assured us that "it is as hot as h—h—," but what he intended to add, what he so commenced, we have been unable to tell—Hindostan we must presume.

What a lively and pleasant imagination some of our great poets have had. We have read Milton—once; likewise Pollock's "Course of Time" a sort of mean sequel to the work of the great Cromwellian. Where Milton makes Satan and his host land in hell, after falling all the way from heaven, the scene presented is quite tepid.—The idea of the fellows lying in the lake of liquid fire to rest themselves, then of a few of the chief devils starting to have a chat over it, then of the head devil, Monsieur Satan, taking a stroll on the burning continent of the lower regions and coolly cogitating on things in general, like a politician defeated at a presidential election and ready to try his hand again—the whole thing is refreshing, charming and delightful. Also, so are some scenes in Pollock's "Course of Time." Swimming in fire—pelted by fire—fire, torture unimagined, unrelieved, without hope or end or aim or object, but torture. Did ever Messrs. Milton, Pollock, and the other poets, whose genius wars his fires by the flames which agonize the lost, did these men ever get even one pint of hot water spilled on themselves? Did they ever, by accident, grasp a hot poker and have the live cuticle to send up a smoke and a smell? Did they ever see a man branded, and mark the teeth set and the lips fixed? Did they ever toss on a bed of sickness, racked with pain and consumed with fever, when one breeze of heaven to cool the burning brow would be worth more than millions. If they ever did, we cannot see how they could revel with such evident pleasure in images of hell-fire, for others. Is it not a little strange the pleasure that man, when in images of pain, and suffering, and horror—man, to whom the noon-day heats in the summer season are painfully oppressive. It is a riddle.

But we grow serious where we commenced with no such intention. Our object may have been only to remark upon the universal languor produced by what appears to us to be the hottest day we have experienced this year—whatever it was, the mood has passed away, and we cannot return to any light or cheerful strain, so we stop. The lessons of life, we fear, begin to give a somber tone to the feelings.

It is said that General Denver intends shortly to resign the Governorship of Kansas.

The Flag Presentation. Since writing our sketch of the doings of the Fourth, a copy of the addresses delivered on the occasion of the presentation of the flag to the German Volunteers has been kindly placed at our disposal. The address of Miss Mindel was as follows:

Capt. Cornelsen, Officers and Soldiers: I feel highly honored at being chosen to present you with this standard of colors.

For an assurance of how you will guard the trust, we need only revert to the pages of the past, where, by the side of Washington stand the names of DeKalb and those other sons of the Fatherland who helped to plant the seed of liberty in this country, which has since grown to such a giant tree, waving its branches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the fiery sun that sets in the Mexican Gulf to the star-lighted ice peaks of Labrador.

May these colors ever float above scenes as peaceful as the present; but, should a time come when the war-trumpet shall be heard, then you will remember the day of your birth and the day of your adoption, and, rallying round these colors, will prove to all that the American flag has no more brave or trusty defenders than the German Volunteers.

To What Captain Cornelsen replied: Miss Mindel: In behalf of myself, fellow officers and soldiers of the "German Volunteers," I accept from your fair hands this beautiful emblem of devotion to our adopted country.

As DeKalb and his followers, with many others of little less note, occupied no mean position in leading us to Washington, the American banner to victory in days of trial, so shall we, I trust, not degenerate sons under this bright ensign, be found ever ready to act in concert with those who fight under the eagle banner in defence of our rights, our homes, our laws, and our institutions.

To you, fair lady, and through you to your associates, I desire to express the sincere acknowledgments of this corps for this valued token of regard; and while it shall remain in our hands, we pledge its preservation in unselfish purity, as it is now, the emblem of those whom we shall ever hold dear in remembrance, during our darkest day of trial, shielding it, as we would yourself and those whom you represent, together with the venerated stars and stripes of America.

Captain Cornelsen then delivered the flag to the ensign of the Company with the following charge:

Ensign: This beautiful banner which our fair countrymen have just presented, is placed in your charge, with the assurance that you will guard it and shield it in behalf of this corps as a sacred treasure.

The flag is of beautiful blue silk, with gold border; the flag staff surmounted by a gilt eagle. One side of the flag bears the portrait of Washington and the colors of the United States and the following inscription:

"Presented by the Ladies of Wilmington, July 4th, 1858, to the German Volunteer company, organized September 10th, 1852."

The reverse side bears the portrait of DeKalb, and the following inscription:

"The Old North Star.—The Home of our Adoption."

On one corner is quartered the German Independent Flag of 1849.

OUR ARMY AND OUR NEW TERRITORIES.—The soldiers in the American army are better fed and clothed than those in any other service, but as a general rule they are compelled to perform a class of duties more harassing, fatiguing and annoying than those of any other force. Stretched along a frontier of thousands of miles, in isolated squads, out among the mountains, the burning steppes, or the waterless prairies, watching the wild and debased Indians, or the scarcely less wild and debased floating white population, the outcasts of civilization, either driven off for their crimes, or impelled by recklessness and impetuosity of the restraints of social life; such are the localities and such the characters with which the U. S. Army has to do, and surely it has enough to occupy it.

The tale of romance with which the tales of Cooper and others had once surrounded the Indian, has passed away. The rule is that the wild Indian is good for nothing, and the tame one is worth less than nothing, being a nuisance and a blot in the sight of Heaven. They are strong on fire water—they will drink anything that will "make drunk cool," but they will not work.

The boundary line between the United States and Mexico, reaching from San Diego on the Pacific, to the mouth of the Rio Grande on the Gulf, is constantly crossed and recrossed by wild Indians and runaway Mexican ponies, become even more ferocious than the original Comanches, Apaches, Arapahoes, or others of that sort. Bands of these make incursions upon the outlying settlements of Texas and New Mexico, attack emigrants passing over the plains, take advantage of the weakness of any isolated post or small body of United States troops, carry off the property under fire escort, or at least stampede and steal the animals. Among these people, and getting into constant collision with them, are the class of white men to whom reference has already been made. To act as a frontier police—to interfere between—to restrain, regulate, protect or punish such a population, composed of all colors, complexions and characters, is the duty of one portion of the army, while another portion is sent to the Pacific from San Diego to Puget's Sound, tracking Indians and sometimes fighting them—occasionally getting whipped. These are the pleasures of soldiering on active service. Oregon is worse than Florida.

The worst of the thing is, that although the Indians are bad enough in all conscience, the outbreaks which cost the Government hundreds or thousands of lives, and millions of treasure to repress, generally spring from the reckless brutality or grasping dishonesty of the low whites, who actually drive the red men to desperation. We are threatened with a league of the Indians in Washington and Oregon, and a most expensive and annoying Indian war. It is said that Col. Steptoe has been defeated, with the loss of a considerable number of men, and under circumstances which indicate the extent and dangerous nature of the league against which hostilities must be carried on.

The Oregon Indians do not fully understand the power and resources of the whites, but they have heard of them and have a presentiment of their own fate, which they have no wish to precipitate by rushing into hostilities, but do not doubt we owe this war to the cupidity of some traders who have been furnishing the Indians with such evidence pleasure in images of hell-fire, for others. Is it not a little strange the pleasure that man, when in images of pain, and suffering, and horror—man, to whom the noon-day heats in the summer season are painfully oppressive. It is a riddle.

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The Candidates—What of it? The candidates for Governor are now in the mountains, and have appointments in that direction up to the 24th instant. They are getting along harmoniously, we are pleased to learn. The opposition will endeavor to create the impression that Judge Ellis is changing, or will change, his positions to suit the locality. Now, we have this to say—the candidates met at Clinton, and we endeavored to ascertain and state their positions correctly. Both gentlemen were aware of our presence and of our object. Neither have since objected to our report of the positions assumed. The report of that discussion has been republished in full by the Asheville News, the Democratic organ in the mountain district.—Judge Ellis stated that he was willing to stand to his position in the mountains as on the seaboard, he is willing to read that statement there as he has already done at several points. Where then is the chance for his changing?

Speaking of positions, reminds us of the fact that it has been thought by some of Mr. McRae's friends, that in a notice of the occurrence at Beaufort, we did injustice to his position in saying that it was the same with that taken by Mr. Gilmer. Nothing could be further from our wish than to do injustice to an opponent.

Our remark was founded upon the fact of Mr. McRae's making one of the points of his speech in reply to Judge Ellis to turn upon Kansas, and that he attacked Judge Ellis and the body of the party for favoring its admission. This placed him, thus far, with Mr. Gilmer, and would have the effect of causing his election to be regarded as a ground of encouragement by the Black Republicans just as Mr. Gilmer's course was regarded. Neither Judge nor the Journal went further than to speak of the effect—indeed Judge Ellis said that, beyond doubt, these people would do his competitor injustice, but still the effect would be the same.

The Atlantic Telegraph. No news as yet. None has been received here or elsewhere of the arrival of the Niagara at the Newfoundland end of the line. Serious fears begin to be entertained that the enterprise is a second time a failure. So far as the Company is concerned, since it has passed under exclusive British control, we care very little, but we fed for the officers and operators engaged, and also for the cause of science. It is rather too early, however, to either announce or predict a failure, although every day's delay in hearing from the operations of the telegraph fleet increases the probabilities of unfavorable intelligence when we do hear. We cannot but think that the weight of probability is already considerably against success. We trust, however, that the few favorable chances may yet be realized.

STUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder storm yesterday about one o'clock, the Schooner L. P. Smith, a New York packet, was struck when about ten miles below town on her way up. The lightning broke off the greater part of her fore-topmast, and shivered the lower portion of the mast down to the deck. It then seems to have scattered without doing any further injury. All hands who were forward were thrown down on the deck, but sustained no injury beyond the momentary shock. The Schooner will have to get a new mast.

Daily Journal, 6th inst.

DROWNED.—On Saturday last a negro boy belonging to John Dawson, Esq., got drowned in the Cape Fear river, at the upper end of town. It would appear that the boy, not being able to swim, made a rope fast to the shore and then to himself, after which he jumped in.—The rope unfortunately broke, and he was drowned.—Verdict of the jury of inquest—accidental drowning.

ADVANCED TAXES.—On the first and second inst., our merchants and others so liable, were marching up to the Sheriff's office to settle their taxes payable in advance. The amount is about the same as last year—between nine and ten thousand dollars. Mr. David Pigot paid some \$620 16 auction tax, being, we presume, the largest for that class of business in the State.

THE ARTICLE giving the comparative distances on the Danville and the Lower Route, which the Raleigh Standard credits to the *Wilmington Herald*, never appeared in that paper.

MR. HANLON of the N. O. True Delta, shot and killed Mr. Gibbs of the N. O. Crescent, in a duel fought near that city on the 29th ult.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM UTAH—Exciting Horrors at Provo City. The Peace Commissioners, Messrs. Powell, of Kentucky, and McCulloch, with General Johnston and the American troops, have just received possession of Salt Lake City. Governor Cumming, weeks before, had consummated the great work, under the counsel of a citizen of Pennsylvania, Colonel Thomas L. Kane.

The Mormons are busily engaged in fortifying Provo River, Spanish Fork and Hobble Creek Canyons, and all the approaches to the Utah Valley, where they have moved all their families. They tell the Indians that they intend to turn a medicine over the soldiers which will make them die like dogs, and also boast to them that it is Brigham Young's powerful medicine which keeps the army from moving.

The Fort Bridge correspondent of the Times, May 28th, writes as follows: Brigham Young and Heber Kimball are both building houses at Provo City. Brigham's house is about 200 feet long, and he has some 100 men busily engaged in its construction. The people are all concentrated in Utah, San Pete and Fillmore Valleys, and are actively engaged in planting and sowing grain and vegetables.

The people are well armed, and guns are offered for sale at low prices.

The printing office of the Deseret News has been moved from Salt Lake City to Fillmore, and that newspaper is at present published there.

No compromise or peace has yet been effected, but in our opinion the Mormon question is thus resolved. The leaders have offered to give themselves up for trial upon a pledge that they shall be tried by a jury chosen from the one moment, shortly before they were told they will never submit to a trial by a Gentile jury.

They are still, as they declared from the first, willing to allow the civil officers and civilians to enter the valley and reside there, but they will not submit to have the army quartered among them.

Three trains of Mormons have come in since the 20th, one of eighteen, one of thirty-four, and a third of forty-two wagons each, none of them having any thing but a few eggs which readily brought two dollars a dozen. A more forlorn and destitute assembly it is difficult to imagine, the children are barefooted, some of the women only covered with a chemise and ragged blanket. They were stopped by a guard of "Danites" which still hold the Canon at "Zeeho Pass" several days. Some of the number were turned back to the valley, for what purpose they could not tell.

These people report having seen three human bodies floating down "Weber River" with their throats cut.

We learn from the lips of one of these persons, that an old woman and her son, by whom she was supported, living in his neighborhood, were suspected of being "Gentiles." One morning, shortly before dawn, the old woman was found lying in bed with her throat cut, and her son was found in the garden killed in the same manner. He says that he has repeatedly seen dead bodies, with throats cut, floating down the Jordan River.

Earthquake at New Haven. NEW HAVEN, June 30.—The shock of an earthquake was observed in various parts of this city at eleven o'clock last night. It was a light one, yet caused crockery to rattle and was distinctly felt by many persons who were walking out.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—The report of the board of health of this city announces the occurrence of two deaths from yellow fever during the week.

From Havana. NEW YORK, July 4.—The steamer Calahua, with Havana dispatches to the 30th has arrived. No more searching of American vessels is reported. The steamers Washburn and Arctic were at Key West, and the ships Fulton, Plymouth and Dolphin were on the coast of Cuba—all reported well. The British steamer Syx had gone to Halifax.

Sugars were slightly better for select qualities.—Freights to Europe slightly better.

Nothing from the Telegraph Fleet. NEW YORK, July 3.—No intelligence has yet been received from St. John's respecting the Atlantic telegraph fleet, probably in consequence of the storm. The steamer Indian Empire reports a storm on the 24th of June, of 24 hours duration, which probably delayed the junction of the cable.

Arrival of Shipwrecked Crews. SAVANNAH, July 2.—The British schooner Annie Sophia, from Nassau, arrived at quarantine this afternoon, with 15 to 20 of the crews of the wrecked ships Bombay, Chase, master, from the Canary Islands, bound to Matanzas, and the Knickerbocker, Bostonick, master, from Liverpool, bound to New Orleans.

Philadelphia, July 3.—Col. Kane, the peace negotiator between Gov. Cumming and the Mormons, is lying ill at his residence here of the bilious fever, contracted by exposure while on his expedition to Salt Lake.

Murderous Affray. MOBILE, July 2.—This evening, two brothers, John and David Reid, of the firm of Reid & Co., were stabbed by H. Warfield. The former was dangerously wounded. The feud is said to have existed for ten years. Bail was refused.

City of Washington. ST. JOHN'S, N. B., July 3.—The steam ship City of Washington, Captain Petrie, passed Cape Race yesterday, with Liverpool dates to the 23d instant. The general news by this arrival is unimportant.

THE N. C. AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of stockholders in this company, which was held at Newbern on the 24th June, was of more than usual importance, from the testimony of Gov. Bragg as to the care and economy with which the work has been performed. The Governor spent a week or more, we understand, in examining the affairs of the Company, and the result was highly satisfactory, as an expert and experienced manager, as Mr. Whitford, President of the Company, remarked that he was glad to see his Excellency, Gov. Bragg, present in the meeting on the part of the State, and he hoped he would state to the Stockholders his opinion in regard to the management of the work, whether it be for or against the present Directors.

Gov. Bragg said and stated that, although he did not expect to speak, yet, as he had been called upon to give his opinion in regard to the management of the work under the present Directors, he thought it his duty to do so. He then proceeded at considerable length to refer to the charges and suspicions which had been circulated relative to the management of this work. He stated that having heard reports in circulation against the Directors, he had made it his business to examine the books of the Company, the Finance Committee being present to give him any information which he might desire for a full understanding of the subject, and that after an examination as thorough as his limited time would permit, he had come to the conclusion that the Directors had acted in good faith, and that the work had been pushed forward as expeditiously and as economically as circumstances would allow, and that if the price of provisions and labor had been as low while the road was being constructed as they were at the time the charter was passed, he had no doubt that it would have been completed within the capital stock fixed by the Legislature; that if there was anything wrong in the management of the work he had been totally unable to discover it. He continued the report of the managers' localities on the line of the road, to throw all bickerings and contentions aside, and to unite in the endeavor to make it what it was intended to be—a great State work.

At the conclusion of Gov. Bragg's remarks, Ex-Gov. Morehead took the floor and said, that his Excellency the Governor was in error in supposing that the capital stock had been expended in the construction of the road, and that neither he nor anybody else ever reasonably supposed that the road could be completed for that sum; that even the Legislature, at the time the charter was passed, did not entertain that idea, for a clause in the charter, which he quoted, expressly allowed the capital stock to be increased from the \$1,600,000 to an amount sufficient to complete the Road.—*Fay. Obs.*

TROUBLES OF A TURKISH MUSIC MASTER.—MRS. Hornsby, who has recently published a work giving her recollections of the Sultan Abdul-Aziz, says that when there she became much interested in a young French lady, who, in giving an account of the fallen fortunes of her family, also describes a new trouble. Mrs. Hornsby says: "It seems that her younger brother, who is remarkably good-looking and showed a great talent for music, was sent to Vienna in his prosperous days for his education. He was a pianist, and his playing was thought much of, and he was being so near, and the Sultan's young French lady, who, in giving an account of the fallen fortunes of her family, also describes a new trouble. Mrs. Hornsby says: "It seems that her younger brother, who is remarkably good-looking and showed a great talent for music, was sent to Vienna in his prosperous days for his education. 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